UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

ANNUAL REPORT 2025
on Sustainable Energy

Jordan. Cash for gas supports the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Zaatari Camp to stay warm in the cold weather © UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfoush

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Sustainable Electricity for Settlements

125,000 solar lamps distributed, representing 7% of 5.1 million Core Relief Items received by up to two million people in 16 countries.

New Energy Advisor Role

The Special Advisor for Renewable Energy and Economic Development continued to advance initiatives for economic development and the self-reliance through energy access and productive use of energy for displaced communities in four countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

11 offices transition to solar energy

Eleven UNHCR offices in Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda transitioned to solar power, with 22 additional systems targeted in 2026.

2 countries link clean cooking and reforestation

The Refugee Environmental Protection (REP) Fund commenced activities in three sites in Rwanda and Uganda, targeting 7,000 hectares for reforestation and 90,000 refugee and host community households for clean cooking solutions.

UNHCR Solarised

32 boreholes

34 health facilities

Solarization of communal facilities continued, reaching an additional 32 boreholes and 34 health care facilities supported by UNHCR, avoiding an additional 3,900 tons of carbon dioxide (CO_{2eq}) emissions annually.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

AGAINST THE STRATEGIC OUTCOMES OF THE UNHCR GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY 2019-2025

1 **Addressing energy needs** during refugee emergency response

Access to energy for cooking, heating, and lighting remained critical in emergency responses and for life-saving needs, provided through both in-kind and Cash-Based Intervention (CBI). Based on the 2025 Impact Report. Response to new emergencies and protracted crises, in 2025 UNHCR managed 24 active emergency declarations across 16 countries to serve up to 1.6 million people[1] worldwide who were assisted with 5.1 million relief items, with seven percent being solar lamps.

The largest energy-related items distributed during emergencies to meet life-saving needs are solar lamps, appliances and fuel for cooking and heating. To respond swiftly, distribution efforts in 2025 provided more than 125,000 solar lamps to meet the basic lighting requirements of forcibly displaced people.

In **South Sudan**, nearly 40,000 new arrivals fleeing conflict in Sudan received emergency items including solar lamps and kitchen sets. In response to the earthquakes in **Myanmar** and **Afghanistan**, UNHCR provided essential household items, which included kitchen sets and solar lamps, to more than 150,700 people in Myanmar alone. Displaced households inside the **Democratic Republic of Congo** (DRC) and in neighboring refugee-receiving countries responding to the conflict such as **Uganda**, similarly benefited from distribution of such core relief items.

In the final year of the Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025, UNHCR maintained its commitment to reducing its environmental impact, albeit on a more targeted scale due to resource constraints. The Green Innovation Hub, the ongoing e-waste management initiative in Bangladesh, was further strengthened through UNHCR's Environment and Climate Action Innovation Fund (ECAIF), resulting in 90 percent return of non-functioning items to use, reducing e-waste and creating jobs for refugees.

1. Up to 30 November 2025

Syrian Arabic Republic. From emergency to return - UNHCR support returnees with the distribution of core relief items in western rural Aleppo © UNHCR/Hameed Maarouf

2 **Improving access to** sustainable, safe, affordable, and clean cooking energy

The UNHCR Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy 2019-2025 aims to empower refugees, host communities, and other vulnerable groups to meet their cooking needs safely and sustainably. In 2025, 40 percent of the 43 countries reporting on clean cooking adoption saw over 75 percent of refugees and asylum-seekers using clean cooking solutions. Whilst use of clean cooking solutions deteriorated in one third of countries in 2025, a significant number of innovative financing pilot projects were undertaken in 2025. UNHCR continues to prioritize clean cooking initiatives to reduce protection and health risks related to collection of firewood in remote and unattended areas, the polluting smokes generated from burning biomass, as well as the environmental degradation associated with deforestation. Increased time for livelihoods and reduced tensions with host community over access to shared natural resources have also been noted as some of the key positive outcomes from clean cooking initiatives, such as in **Chad**, **Mauritania**, **Tanzania** and **Uganda**.

Whilst the severe funding decrease experienced in 2025 constrained the scale of distributions of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) in **Rwanda**, where distributions were limited to 15,000 of the most vulnerable households in two of three major hosting sites. Nine other countries continued with LPG distributions, reaching more 949,000 refugees globally. In **Algeria** and **Bangladesh**, for example, over 28,000 and 108,000 households respectively, received LPG assistance to combat deforestation and explore clean energy alternatives. In **Chad**, for areas impacted by the Sudan emergency, the ALBIA project implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and with financing from the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) distributed LPG kits to 11,500 households, illustrating how climate and development financing can be aligned with humanitarian clean cooking objectives.

Innovative mechanisms for supporting access to LPG continued to be explored in several operations: in **Mauritania**, the previous "cash-for-gas" program was expanded beyond M'bera Camp to out-of-camp and refugee hosting areas in Nema, accompanied by strengthening engagement with local suppliers and markets. A new pilot supported by the ECAIF tested a Green Loan mechanism for LPG adoption, contributing to an overall reach of more than 7,300 people through innovative mechanisms, in which households make small, flexible payments for the cost of LPG equipment and refills via microfinance accounts, aligned with their income patterns. Reinforcing local markets, cash assistance was used to improve access to LPG in **Jordan** and **Niger**. Aligning with the government's directive to reduce consumption of firewood in institutions, **Tanzania** supported four facilities (reception/departure centres and a health facility) with LPG or LPG-electricity hybrid systems.

As a result of collaborations with a wide range of partners including Food and Agriculture Organization, Norwegian Refugee Council, Qatar Charity, the Kenyan Faida Investment Bank, national governments and private sector, improved cooking technology and cleaner fuels also continued to be supported in nine country operations, reducing reliance on wood and benefitting more than 230,000 people: in **Uganda**, solar technology, briquettes and improved cookstoves improved cooking time, reduced smoke and improved indoor environments. **Tanzania** similarly supported households with improved cookstoves and bio-briquettes, whilst **Kenya** initiated a market-based approach with Community Based Organizations, Refugee-Led Organizations and the host community to enhance access to improved cookstoves and pellets. **Niger** and **Ethiopia** also aimed for greater cooking efficiency with distributions of improved cookstoves.

As in 2024, 15 percent of households surveyed used cash assistance for firewood in 2025[2], mitigating GBV risks associated with collection of firewood.

The Global Compact on Refugees reinforces the commitment to mobilizing investments in clean cooking and prioritizing climate financing in regions affected by displacement[3]. By 2025, 54 pledges had been made under the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on Sustainable Human Settlements - 11 of which incorporate an energy component, including commitments related to access to energy and clean cooking solutions. Among these is the **Government of Uganda's** commitment to ensure that 2,600 refugee households and refugee hosting districts have access to user-friendly clean cooking options, and the **Government of Zambia's** commitment to connect three refugee and host communities to the national electricity grid.

REP FUND

The Refugee Environmental Protection (REP) Fund entered its implementation phase over the past year, operationalizing large-scale reforestation and clean cooking pilots in displacement settings via carbon markets.

In 2025, pilots commenced in Bidibidi and Kyangwali settlements in Uganda and in Kigeme camp in Rwanda, which are aiming to restore a minimum of 7,000 hectares of degraded landscapes and deliver clean cooking solutions to approximately 90,000 refugee and host community households. Over the project lifetime, the pilots are expected to generate an estimated USD 95 million in carbon revenue under conservative pricing assumptions. These pilots form the foundation of the Fund's 10-year ambition to restore ecosystems at scale, expand access to clean cooking to more than one million refugee and host community households, and establish a financially sustainable model that reinvests carbon revenues into environmental protection and community resilience, through a close collaboration with private sector entities.

2. Cash assistance in 2025: Main outcomes from post distribution monitoring (UNHCR, 2026)
3. GCR, 2018, page 30, 2.6: *"(...) facilitate access to appropriate accommodation for refugees and host communities and to promote integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems (...) invest in closing the technology gap and scaling-up capacity development for smart, affordable and appropriate technologies and renewable energy in developing and least developed refugee hosting countries (...) national sustainable development projects and business models for the delivery of clean energy that cater more effectively to refugee and host community needs will be actively supported, as will "safe access to fuel and energy" programming to improve the quality of human settlements, including the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers."*

CASE STUDY: GREEN CREDIT FOR LPG IN MAURITANIA

Building on the “Cash for Gas” pilot from previous years, **Mauritania** partnered with a microfinance institution to pilot a Green Credit mechanism for LPG adoption, targeting more than one thousand refugee and host community households. Households make small, flexible payments for LPG equipment and refills via microfinance accounts, overcoming the burden of large upfront costs and aligned payment schedules with their income patterns. The approach combines energy access with access to micro-credit and financial literacy support, improving affordability, strengthening financial inclusion and enabling more sustained adoption of cleaner cooking solutions.

Evaluation results indicated a significant shift from exclusive reliance on charcoal towards LPG and mixed fuel use. Following this pilot:

- 49 percent of participating households reported using LPG as their primary cooking fuel;
- 43 percent adopted mixed fuel strategies; and
- Reliance on charcoal declined to approximately 12 percent.

The project also generated important protection and well-being outcomes: over 80 percent of beneficiaries reporting reduced time spent collecting firewood, allowing women and girls to reallocate time to income-generating activities, education and household care. Crucially, GBV risks were mitigated by avoiding or reducing firewood collection activities, usually run by women and girls. Additionally, the project generated environmental co-benefits by reducing pressure on natural resources due to decreased reliance on charcoal fuel.

This initiative continues Mauritania’s commitment to UNHCR's global commitment to Cash-Based Interventions (CBI).

Women at Iridimi refugee settlement making energy efficient stove that reduces the need for firewood, Chad.
© UNHCR/Ala Kheir

3 **Expanding sustainable household access** to lighting and connectivity

In 2025, UNHCR continued to facilitate household access to sustainable lighting and connectivity across its operations through both the direct provision of energy systems and market-based approaches. These activities have resulted in significant positive protection impacts, including reduced GBV risks, improved household safety, reduced reptile bites, and increased opportunities for learning. In Tahoau and Maradi, in **Niger**, more than 9,000 subsidized solar kits were distributed through the End-User Subsidy project supported by EnDev/GIZ. In addition, solar home systems and lighting kits were provided to households in the Diffa, Tillabery, Maradi, and Agadez regions. In **Pakistan**, portable solar home systems were provided to 6,550 households, providing electricity access for up to 18 hours per day. In **Kenya**, UNHCR supported the 2.4 MW mini-grid project in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, implemented by the private sector company Renewvia Energy, continued in 2025, with UNHCR facilitating land access, logistics and coordination between the private sector, authorities and local communities. The project will include the solarization of selected boreholes as well as the installation of public lighting, and is expected to benefit more than 20,000 households with household level electricity access. The project is expected to be operational by mid-2026. In Ethiopia, in collaboration with Spanish Cooperation and other actors, a solar grid with a capacity of 2 MW was implemented in Melkadida, with the long-term vision of meeting the household level energy needs of refugees and host community in Bokolmayo District.

The **Special Advisor on Renewable Energy and Economic Development** continued to drive UNHCR's efforts to expand sustainable energy access as an enabler for livelihood and self reliance of displaced communities and their hosts in **Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda** and **Uganda.** Collaborations continued to be strengthened with private sector actors, NGOs, UN agencies, and development partners, including, for example, supporting the electrification plans of the private sector partner Renewvia in refugee hosting areas in **Kenya**. Another milestone was the preliminary confirmation of a new joint project with the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in **Burundi, Djibouti, Somalia** and **South Sudan.** The project will explore market based energy supply models and investment de risking in displacement hosting areas. At the regional level, the Special Advisor deepened engagement with Mission 300, which led to the creation of a M300 task force on displacement, advancing the inclusion of refugee hosting areas in national energy development plans. Globally, this initiative contributed to shaping UNHCR's evolving strategy on refugee self reliance, with a particular focus on productive uses of energy and leveraging private sector actors.

CASE STUDY: HOUSEHOLD ENERGY DISPENSERS IN AZRAQ - PAVING THE WAY FOR FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SERVICES

For years, families in Azraq Refugee Camp in Jordan lived with no more than 15 hours of electricity a day, while surrounding host communities enjoy 24-hours supply. This limited refugees' ability to study, stay warm, or access critical medical care in the household. The Energy Dispensers Project transformed this situation. Refugee shelters are now connected to smart meters that are part of the system that provides electricity 24 hours a day. Two thousand families can now better manage and fairly allocate their energy shares. This will help raise awareness of energy use and allow refugees to manage their own electricity consumption.

This progress builds on earlier investments in clean, renewable energy. Between 2017 and 2019, Azraq's solar plants, donated by the IKEA Foundation and the Saudi Fund for Development, laid the foundation for sustainable power in the camp. Additional solar generation provided by KfW in 2023, along with connection to Jordan's national grid through the European Investment Bank, funded Green Corridor Project, strengthened supply and reliability to both refugees and hosting communities, in line with the national energy development plans.

For residents like 13-year-old Zainab, who relies on home dialysis, and Fawzia, who depends on a ventilator during asthma attacks, uninterrupted electricity is lifesaving. Furthermore, students can now study after dark, and families can safely use essential appliances.

The energy dispensers project could pave the road to broader government or private services integration, allowing the use of more energy and creating a financially sustainable model for refugees and hosting communities, while also lowering dependency from humanitarian aid.

Energy dispensers in Azraq in Jordan allow refugees to manage their energy access directly
©UNHCR/Hasan Al-Abduallah

CASE STUDY: COMMUNITY-LED SOLAR MINIGRID FOR REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS IN PAKISTAN

The collaboration between UNHCR Pakistan, ECAIF and private sector focuses on community led access to energy. With the initial capital investment co-funded by UNHCR and the private sector, the 170 kilowatt peak (kWp) solar minigrid project is testing a community-based management model to support the installation and maintenance of a solar mini-grid that will directly support livelihoods via the productive use of energy. Designed with local communities, the project will provide reliable, affordable, renewable and clean electricity to up to 200 small businesses, including bakeries, tailoring, mobile repair, electricians, fruit and vegetable sellers, and general stores. More than 30 percent of the shops are rented by refugees while the remainder are rented by Pakistani shop owners, reflecting an inclusive approach of forcibly displaced people into local communities.

A revenue model has been designed to balance affordability and cost-recovery through a cross-subsidy mechanism: 35 percent of the generated electricity will be allocated to refugee-run shops and provided free of charge, monitored through smart metering and load management to ensure that this allocation is not exceeded. The remaining 65 percent will be billed to host-community shops at a favourable tariff initially set at PKR 40/kWh (~0.14 cUSD/kWh). This tariff level, which is subject to review after six months, is approximately 40 percent lower than the local utility grid tariff, ensuring that the host community can financially benefit, despite cross-subsidizing consumption from the refugee-led shops. The revenue covers operations and maintenance (O&M), personnel costs and a reserve fund for long-term battery and inverter replacement. Any surplus revenue will be allocated to community welfare projects or future system expansions, allowing for broader, longer-term benefits.

A Power Committee with refugee, host and private-sector representation was established to oversee tariffs, operations and maintenance and reinvestment of revenues into system sustainability and community priority projects. This approach aims to strengthen local ownership and peaceful coexistence, while testing a scalable model for community-managed energy infrastructure in displacement settings. Following a comprehensive community-led design phase and development of a revenue model, the project will proceed with installation in 2026. Early results are expected to demonstrate reduced energy costs, improved business continuity and stronger livelihoods through shared management of clean energy assets.

4 **Expanding sustainable electrification** of community facilities

In 2025, several countries, including **Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Mauritania, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda** and **Zambia**, reported progress in upgrading communal facilities with solar energy, closing gaps in energy access and reducing the financial and environmental burdens of non-renewable energy sources. In **Pakistan**, for example, UNHCR collaborated with both LONGi Green Energy Technology Co. Ltd. and Zonergy (Tianjin) Company Limited to solarize four hospitals, three water pumping systems and 54 facilities (schools, women/children-friendly spaces, community centres and legal protection facilities). The added clean and renewable energy capacity is generating nearly three million units per annum with approximately 1,206 tonnes of CO_{2eq} saved in greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, the generated energy will **save approximately USD 450,000 in electricity costs**.

In **Uganda**, the installation of solar power systems has been completed at seven health care facilities (HCF), for ICT laboratories at two schools and at an additional 40 schools in Kyegegwa, Isingiro and Kamwenge to support the Education Management Information system. In **Mauritania**, UNHCR upgraded energy systems for community facilities serving refugees and host communities, including for four health care facilities serving approximately 80,000 people, improving the reliability of electricity for essential health services, including telemedicine, cold chain support, and extended service hours. Energy systems were also upgraded in ten primary and high schools benefiting approximately 8,000 students through improved ventilation, lighting, and extended hours of use.

In **Kenya**, three HCFs were solarized in Kakuma-Kalobeyei and Dadaab, benefiting more than 11,000 people in the host community and refugee settlements. In **Chad**, UNHCR supported the rehabilitation of existing solar installations in several health centres serving refugees and host communities, re-establishing reliable electricity for lighting, basic medical equipment, and vaccine refrigeration.

A total of five country operations (**Chad**, **Kenya**, **Mauritania**, **Pakistan** and **Uganda**) reported new solarization of 34 HCF in 2025, mitigating at least 400 tons of CO_{2eq} emissions annually.

By the end of 2025, an additional 32 boreholes were newly solarized in six country operations (**Chad**, **Ethiopia**, **Mauritania**, **Niger**, **Pakistan** and **Uganda**), which mitigate an estimated 1,600 ton of CO_{2eq} emissions annually.

South Sudan. Solar-powered water points provide safe, reliable water for refugees and host community in Maban
© UNHCR/Philip James Lukudu

PROJECT FLOW

The innovative financing mechanism of Project Flow, designed to support the transition of refugee-serving water systems and health facilities to sustainable solar energy by reducing the financial burden of upfront investments, achieved several key milestones during 2025. The first solar-powered installations were completed in the M'bera settlement in **Mauritania**, while solar implementation works were launched in **Ethiopia** and **Rwanda**, and procurement process finalized in **Sudan**. The participating country operations began repaying the solar investments through the achieved cost savings, allowing replenishment of the Project Flow funding mechanism and enabling investments in additional solar systems in new locations. The five solarized boreholes in Mauritania now deliver 35 percent more water while the operational costs are reduced by up to approximately 68 percent and mitigate approximately 190 tons of CO_2 emissions each year. A further 20 water systems and health facilities are expected to become operational during 2026, which in total are estimated to mitigate approximately 1,400 tons of CO_2 emissions annually.

5 Transitioning UNHCR global office infrastructure to renewable energy sources[4]

UNHCR has an institutional priority under the Focus Area Strategic Plan for Climate Action 2024-2030 and aims to reduce UNHCR's CO_2 emissions by at least 30 percent by 2030. Among United Nations entities, UNHCR continues to be at the forefront of key sustainability initiatives, such as:

Greening the Blue and Green Data:
UNHCR participates in the annual UN-wide Environmental inventory, which tracks greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and waste production across the UN system. Participation from UNHCR has increased from 100 offices in 2018[5] to 596 offices in 2025.

CO_2 emissions reduced from 97,136 tons in 2018 to 49,691 tons in 2025[6], which is approximately 4 percent reduction from 2024[7]. Results from the inventory are published annually in the Greening the Blue Report.

To enhance data-driven energy management, UNHCR deployed smart energy meters called Green Boxes, which measure energy consumption of UNHCR offices. The data gathered from the Green Boxes is analysed to explore the possibilities of implementing solutions targeting energy efficiency for offices. By the end of 2025, approximately 390 Green Boxes were installed in 277 UNHCR facilities across 89 countries.

Transition to Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency:
Solarisation: Powering offices around the world with diesel generators and fossil-fuelled grids contributes to a substantial portion of UNHCR's overall environmental footprint. To address this and to facilitate the transition to renewable energy sources, UNHCR has developed the Green Financing Facility (GFF) with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Ikea Foundation.

Through a revolving fund mechanism, the GFF covers upfront investments and operational costs for energy systems and recoups costs through lease payments from country operations. This mechanism allows to solarize a global portfolio of sites to reduce the organisation's emissions, save operational costs and increase the energy security in the field.

By the end of 2025, 11 sites across six countries transitioned to solar and generated 2.4 GWh of renewable energy, avoiding over one million dollars in energy costs and 2,192 tons of CO_{2eq} – equivalent to taking 480 passenger cars off the road for one year. Until the end of 2026, 22 additional systems are scheduled for completion. With this, UNHCR will have 6 MWp PV capacity and 15 MWh battery capacity installed, addressing the majority of the organisation's high emitting country operations.

GenNET – Generator Efficiency: Building on the Green Boxes progress and recognizing the critical role that generators play in the challenging environments UNHCR operates, the GFF launched the GenNET initiative, a project to optimise UNHCR's diesel generator fleet through real-time monitoring, rightsizing and hybridisation with battery energy storage systems (BESS). GenNET is applicable at sites where solar energy is financially or logistically unfeasible, as well as in combination with existing solar installations. The intervention is targeted to reduce fuel consumption, and associated CO_2 emissions by 25 to 30 percent.

4. Source: DFAM
5. https://greeningtheblue.org/reports/greening-blue-report-2019 [accessed 7 May 2026]
6. https://greeningtheblue.org/interactive-report/2025.html [accessed 7 May 2026]
7. https://greeningtheblue.org/interactive-report/2024.html [accessed 7 May 2026]

Mauritania. Five boreholes solarized in Mauritania through Project Flow, reduce fuel consumption by 50% in the first month of operation alone. © UNHCR/Jupsergi Prodige Dimi Ngolo

Since 2025, the project rolled out globally through a procurement action for 1,800 metering devices to capture real-time consumption data across field locations, enabling data-driven decisions on generator sizing and hybrid system design. A parallel procurement to hybridize generators in two sites in South Sudan was initiated to install hybrid configurations that reduce diesel dependency and extend generator lifespan. Until the end of 2026, 13 systems across five countries are scheduled for completion.

In collaboration with the **Iran** operation, UNHCR undertook an energy efficiency project focusing on five offices in Iran. Upgrades included adding canopies to air conditioning units, blocking evaporative cooler vents to reduce energy loss in winter, introducing more efficient motors for coolers to cut summer energy use, installing double-glazed windows, switching to led lighting and installing smart control panels for the central heating system. The results are outstanding, and a reduction of CO_{2eq} emissions of 30 percent are expected.

Aerial view of the solar plant in the UNHCR Kakuma Sub-Office compound. © UNHCR/Eric Bakuli

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

AGAINST THE STRATEGIC APPROCHES OF UNHCR GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

In 2025, UNHCR continued to benefit from Stand-by Partner (SBP) deployments to expand sustainable energy in displacement settings. UNHCR operations were supported by 23 energy experts deployed by NORCAP (13), MSB – The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (4), the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) (3), RedR Australia (2) and Canadem (1). Three of the deployments were based at headquarters to support field operations, while others were deployed to **Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Yemen** and **Zimbabwe**.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In 2025, in the final stages of the first phase of Geneva Technical Hub (GTH), the Solar Energy and Energy experts provided critical expertise to Project Flow and remotely to country operations including **Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania** and **Sudan**, ensuring the quality and feasibility of solar energy solutions. Consolidating learnings from the previous years of GTH, the experts developed standard documentation to support energy projects in the field, including commissioning protocols for solar systems, standardized solar procurement documents and guidelines for panel verification process.

The success of this first phase of GTH was highly valued by the broader humanitarian community, resulting in the scale up of GTH 2.0 at the end of 2025. Funded by ECHO and SDC, and with contributions from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Swedish Civil Defence and Resilience Agency (MCF) and the Veolia Foundation, GTH 2.0 brings together technical experts, field practitioners, local entities and affected communities, to support the broader humanitarian community including actors involved in energy programs: Global WASH Cluster, Global Platform for Action, ICRC, IFRC, IOM, UN-Habitat and UNICEF